

PRACTICAL ADVICE ABOUT DIVERSIFIED FARMING

Handling Berkshires.

J. J. P. Tuckaleechee, Tenn., writes: I have five registered Berkshire hogs and one boar. I have a fine mountain range where they are turned out and seem to be doing nicely on acorns, hickory nuts and walnuts. I feed a little corn, about a gallon, twice a day. Is this sufficient? Would oats be a good pasture after they are cut? What feed should the boar have? How many sows should be put with him a day, and is one service enough for each sow?

Answer—Where the mast is abundant in the woods it will not be necessary to feed much corn, and this you are not doing if you are only giving six hogs two gallons a day, for you see that this is very little grain per head per day. Two or three pounds will not injure the animals, though it would be better to feed, say, one to two pounds of corn and an equal amount of middlings. The amount of grain needed by your sows must be determined by their general appearance and condition. It is not desirable to keep breeding sows too fat and you are wise in giving them a good range. Oats provide a good pasture for hogs. They will graze on them to advantage until the grain is fully ripened.

Allow the boar plenty of exercise and give him whatever green food is available. You might fence off a small portion of your out land for him to advantage. He should not be fed too much corn, not over three pounds per day, with an equal amount of middlings, when under heavy service. You will find it an advantage to give a handful of oil meal or a quart of bran along with the other feed. Your aim in feeding the boar should be to keep him in good condition, but not too fat, and induce him to take plenty of exercise. It is not desirable to breed him more than once a day and one service is sufficient.—Knoxville Tribune.

A Model Two-Horse Farm.

About one year ago we were requested by a Northern gentleman to write an article on the "Layout of the Farm in the South." As we began to consider the matter, we were struck by the almost total absence of any regular system in either the arrangements of our farm buildings or in our method of managing our fields. We so informed our publisher, when he suggested that we write an "Ideal Layout For a Model Two-Horse Farm." Since then our mind has continually worked upon a plan for a model two-horse farm—such a farm as would be entirely practical in its management and remunerative in its results, such a system as would increase the fertility of the soil and at the same time give a fair annual compensation for all labor expended. Let us now give you our plan, which shall deal mainly with the arrangement and management of the land, rather than with reference to the buildings. These we would leave to be in accordance with the owner's taste and purse; what we want is a plan that one could carry out, though he lived in a cabin. Our plan would naturally divide itself into three divisions—the division of the land, the rotation of crops and the live stock to be kept.

I.—The Division of the Land.

We would want 100 acres of land; this we would lay out as follows:

1. 5 acres for home lot, orchard and garden.
2. 10 acres for hog pasture and food plots.
3. 10 acres for cow pasture.
4. 5 acres for alfalfa or permanent pasture.
5. 10 acres of woods lot.
6. 60 acres in three 20-acre fields for grain, corn and cotton.

100 acres, total.

II.—Rotation of Crops.

As is already indicated, we would carry on a three-year rotation of cotton, corn and grain, the grain to be followed by peas and sorghum. The 10-acre hog pasture would be cut into five 2-acre lots: First, in Bermuda; second, to be sown in rye and rape; third, in bur clover and vetch; fourth, in peas and sorghum, and fifth, to be cultivated in peanuts. We would have in the 5-acre home plot, one acre in strawberries or some small fruit and one acre for chicken yard; these two acres to give us some revenue; the other three acres to be used for home and the growing of supply alone.

III.—The Live Stock to Be Kept.

1. 2 1200-pound brood mares.
2. 5 cows and 1 male.
3. 2 brood sows and 1 boar.
4. 50 Plymouth Rock hens and 2 cocks.

IV.—What We Would Expect to Produce.

1. 20 bales of cotton.
2. 600 bushels cottonseed.
3. 800 bushels corn.
4. 40 tons of stover.
5. 800 bushels grain.
6. 40 tons of straw.
7. 30 tons of peanuts and sorghum.

8. 15 tons of hay.
9. 2 mule colts.
10. 5 calves.
11. 24 pigs.
12. 200 dozen eggs and 100 broilers.
13. 1000 pounds of butter and 3000 gallons of milk.
14. 500 quarts of berries.

V.—What We Would Expect to Sell Annually.

1. 20 bales of cotton, at \$50... \$1,000
2. 2 mule colts, at \$100... 200
3. 5 cows or heifers, at \$40... 120
4. 20 hogs, at \$20... 400
5. 1000 pounds of butter at 20c per pound... 200
6. 200 dozen eggs, at 20c, and 100 broilers, at 40c... 80
7. 500 quarts of berries, at 10c per quart... 50

\$2,950

You see we have left all corn, hay, stover and skimmed milk and cottonseed to be fed to the stock. Any man and two sons can run such a farm, without any additional labor. One man and a hired man can do everything on the place, with such modern machinery as they should have. It might be necessary to hire some cotton pickers; this is all the additional labor that should be required. We hope to put this plan into practical operation ourselves, and would like for some others to try it. We have put our estimates low, and they can be easily realized. The soil on this place would improve, and in a few years you would not need any or very little commercial fertilizer. A farm run on this plan should clear its owner \$1000 annually, after the third year. It would require three years to get it in successful operation. There is no cotton farm that will clear its owner \$10 per acre and increase in value every year, or that can be run with so little labor.—Southern Cultivator.

Poultry Raising.

Much confusion and dissatisfaction sometimes result by misunderstandings between breeders and their customers during the selling and buying of eggs of pure-bred fowls at this season. The earlier the orders are sent the better, as the breeder must depend upon the caprice of his hens. He cannot compel them to lay, hence the prompt filling of an order may be beyond his control. As a rule, the breeder fills orders in rotation, the "first come first served." The breeder is, however, responsible for the proper packing of the eggs, and if they are broken by the agents of the express company he should at once refile the order and look to the express company for damages. The customer buys on the supposition that the breeder knows how to pack and ship, otherwise he should not offer to send eggs to distance, and the customer consequently places confidence in the breeder to insure safe delivery. A "fair hatch" is claimed to be seven chicks from thirteen eggs, but if the customer secures a larger number of chicks he is fortunate. Some allowance should be made by both parties for the many difficulties to be encountered.—Farm and Fireside.

Nests For Egg Eaters.

Here is a description of the appliance which stopped my hens from eating eggs. Where nests are in a tight place it will pay to use it, whether the hens have the egg-eating habit or not.

Hinge light doors to the edge of a lath by means of small staples, such as are used with poultry netting. Tack the lath to the front of the row of nest boxes, with heads of nails projecting a little, so that the doors may be easily removed for cleaning the nests; or, better yet, make staples of sufficient width to take the end of the lath, and hang the ends in these so that the lath may be slipped in or out at pleasure. Leave space of two and one-fourth to two and one-half inches below the doors.

Then hens will like the nests. Two hens will rarely occupy a nest at one time. With one of these doors resting upon her neck, the most inquisitive egg eater will seek a different diet.—E. T. Carpenter.

How to Make Cottage Cheese.

In reply to recent inquiry, Professor John Michels sends the following recipe to the Progressive Farmer for making cottage cheese:

Keep skim milk at a temperature between eighty and ninety degrees F. until it begins to thicken. Then heat to 110 F., and drain in a linen or cotton bag. After thorough draining, add a little milk (or better, cream) and thoroughly mix and knead with potato masher. Salt to suit the taste.

Look at the Difference.

A really good cow may bring her owner a gross income of \$100 per year, but many cows do not bring \$30 in twelve months. The difference in the cost of keeping the two kinds of cows is not very great, but look at the difference in the profit!

PRINTING OUTFITS

OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION.
Formed with W. A. FOWLER,
24 Hurt Street, Atlanta, Ga.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Business and Exchange Office
INDIAN CATAWBA JELLY CO.
Lectures and Catalogs. Trial Treatments for
mail free. HEA CO. Minneapolis, Minn.

If plough be plow, why shouldn't
cow-pub be cow?

CONSTIPATION AND BILIOUSNESS.
Constipation sends poisonous matter
bounding through the body. Daily laxatives,
your stomach, Feted Breath, Blears Eyes,
Loss of Energy and Appetite are the sure
signs of the affliction. Yarrow's Liver Pills
positively cure constipation. They awaken
the sluggish liver to better action, cleanse
the bowels, strengthen the weakened parts,
induce appetite and aid digestion. Price
25 cents from your dealer or direct from
the laboratory. Free sample by mail to any
address. J. H. Yarrow, J. H. Yarrow, Ga.

They call them yellow journals
when their headlines yell.

THE REV. H. H. HICKS' ALMANAC
For 1900, ready Nov. 15th, bigger and bet-
ter than ever, by mail 33 cents, on news
stands 50c. One copy free with World and
Weeks monthly magazine at \$1 a year.
World and Weeks Pub. Co., 2201 Locust
Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Strange how loose some men can be
who are methodical in business mat-
ters.

Hicks' Capudine Cures Women's
Monthly Pains, Backache, Nervousness,
and Headache. It's Liquid. Effects im-
mediately. Prescribed by physicians with best
results. 10c, 25c, and 50c, at drug stores.

It is the sweet things of life that
makes the man sour when he loses them.

TETTERINE—A RELIABLE CURE.
Tetterine is a sure, safe and speedy cure
for eczema, tetter, skin and scalp diseases,
and itching piles. Endorsed by physicians;
praised by thousands who have used it.
Fragrant, scotching, antiseptic. 50c,
at druggists or by mail from J. T. Scurran,
Dept. A, Savannah, Ga.

The Kaiser's Nickname.

Some years ago the German em-
peror was in the habit of steaming
up and down the River Spree on
board a torpedo boat. About this
period his majesty dined with the
Life Guards at Berlin, and after din-
ner the officers began to call each other
by their nicknames. The emperor,
who was sitting among the older of-
ficers, suddenly asked, "And pray
what is my nickname among the
corps?"

There was a moment's consterna-
tion; then a colonel got up, and, with
a polite bow, replied, "I can answer
for the fact that among the older
officers your majesty has no nick-
name."

This diplomatic reply did not satis-
fy the emperor, who forthwith sent
for a sprightly young lieutenant, and
said, "I command you to tell me
what nickname has been given to me
by you and your brother officers."

"Is it a command, your majesty?"
asked the officer, with twinkling eye.
"Very well, then; your nickname is
'Gondola Willie.'"—London Tele-
graph.

A NEW BRANCH.

Tramp—I'm looking for a job at me
trade, mum.

Housekeeper—Well, what is your
trade?

Tramp—Dentistry, mum. Me spe-
cialty is insertin' teeth in mince pies.
—Boston Transcript.

UPWARD START

After Changing From Coffee to Pos-
tum.

Many a talented person is kept
back because of the interference of
coffee with the nourishment of the
body.

This is especially so with those
whose nerves are very sensitive, as is
often the case with talented persons.
There is a simple, easy way to get rid
of coffee evils, and a Tenn. lady's ex-
perience along these lines is worth
considering. She says:

"Almost from the beginning of the
use of coffee it hurt my stomach. By
the time I was fifteen I was almost a
nervous wreck, nerves all unstrung,
no strength to endure the most trivial
thing, either work or fun.

"There was scarcely anything I
could eat that would agree with me.
The little I did eat seemed to give me
more trouble than it was worth. I
finally quit coffee and drank hot wa-
ter, but there was so little food I
could digest, I was literally starving;
was so weak I could not sit up long
at a time.

"It was then a friend brought me a
hot cup of Postum. I drank part of
it and after an hour I felt as though
I had had something to eat—felt
strengthened. That was about five
years ago, and after continuing Pos-
tum in place of coffee and gradually
getting stronger, to-day I can eat and
digest anything I want, walk as much
as I want. My nerves are steady.

"I believe the first thing that did
me any good and gave me an upward
start, was Postum, and I use it alto-
gether now instead of coffee."

"There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle
Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to
Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A
new one appears from time to time.
They are genuine, true, and full of
human interest.



PORTICULTURAL HINTS

ZINNIAS.

These are half hardy annual plants
of splendid color and thrive best in
warm, well drained locations. They
are among the most effective summer
bloomers, and flower late into the au-
tumn. Their blooms are not easily
injured by inclement weather, but re-
tain all their freshness and gay color-
ing at a time when many bright flow-
ers present but a sorry appearance.
In mixed borders and in beds among
some other plants well grown zinnias
are always attractive. Seed should
be sown in gentle warmth. It is not
advisable to set young plants out
much before the middle of May, as
they are very sensitive to atmos-
pheric changes. The large, brilliant
flowers are produced in great profu-
sion and in a large variety of colors.
—Indianapolis News.

FALL SOWN TURNIPS.

The best time to sow the English
or flat turnips in Massachusetts is as
early in August as the ground can
be made ready, though on good soils
a crop may be grown if sown in Sep-
tember. They like new land, and
grow better on a good artificial fer-
tilizer than on barnyard manure.
They are apt to be wormy if put on
old land or on stable manure, and
that unfits them for market. If sown
in drills at fourteen to fifteen inches
apart, and sown by machine, one
pound of seed to the acre is enough;
if sown broadcast use two to three
pounds per acre and mix with it about
three times its bulk of dry sand.
Drill sowing is the better method,
as it is easier to thin them so that
most of the crop will be of merchant-
able size. The overgrown ones and
small ones are good food in winter
for dry cows, young stock or sheep,
but such as can be sold at twenty-five
cents a bushel pay a good profit.
Some sow them with grass seed, har-
vesting the large ones and leaving
the smaller ones to freeze and rot in
the ground, claiming that they fur-
nish vegetable matter more valuable
than they take from the soil.—Ameri-
can Cultivator.

THE CANE FRUITS.

The blackberry likes a shady place
or a moist soil, well cultivated and
kept open and clean by culture. It
likes a cool exposure. Plant in rows
six feet apart; plants in the row three
to four feet apart. The blackberry
grows faster, and should be set eight
feet apart in rows, the plants four
feet apart. The solid row plan is bet-
ter than any other. As much as pos-
sible preserve the moisture of the soil.
These berries are propagated by suck-
ers, as the canes only bear one crop
and then die. Only let a few suckers
remain for bearing canes—cut out all
others. In the fall, after the plants
have done bearing, remove the old
canes, as they harbor insects and
fungi. The black-cap berries propa-
gate themselves in a different way—
the small plants come up, bend over
and are self rooted.

The currant and gooseberry do
well on a heavy, clay soil. The
ground should be rich, and the roots
run shallow, thus shoal surface cul-
tivation is necessary. The best fruit is
borne on canes one year old. Keep
the wood young and remove the old
wood every year, allow no plants to
have wood more than three years old.
Both these small fruits are profitable
for this climate.

The Cuthbert is the best raspberry
that is grown.—Professor Herman
Beckenstrater, Penobscot County, Me.

STANDARD APPLE PACKAGE.

The standard apple package bill
now before Congress is the official
work of the legislative committee
appointed by the Apple Shippers' As-
sociation. Hence it is a measure
advocated by the middlemen rather
than by the growers, but its general
provisions seem to be for the benefit
of the industry. The bill provides for
Government inspection for interstate
traffic and also for State business if
desired by the owner, the inspected
apples to be officially branded as up
to grade. Every box must be of full
bushel capacity and every barrel must
hold three bushels. The standard for
No. 1 grade is two and one-half inches
in diameter, good color, normal shape
and not less than ninety per cent. free
from scab and other defects and
properly packed. No. 2 grade "shall
consist of apples of not less than
merely medium size for the variety,
healthy, and not less than eighty-five
per cent. free from scab, etc. The
promoters of the bill believe that by
using and enforcing the standard
packages and Government inspection
American apples will secure the same
advantages as those enjoyed by the
Canadian growers under a similar
system. The result has been to in-
crease the selling price of Canadian
apples. The bill deserves the atten-
tion and co-operation of the fruit
growers.—American Cultivator.

AMENITIES.

"What would you say if I told you
your opponent took money from a
great corporation?"

"I should say," answered Senator
Sorghum, "that the great corporation
had purchased a gold brick."—Wash-
ington Star.

SEVERE BLEEDING HEMORRHOIDS.

Sores, and Itching Eczema—Doctor
Thought an Operation Necessary
—Cuticura's Efficacy Proven.

"I am now eighty years old, and three
years ago I was taken with an attack of
piles (hemorrhoids), bleeding and protrud-
ing. The doctor said the only help for me
was to go to a hospital and be operated on.
I tried several remedies for months but did
not get much help. During this time sores
appeared which changed to a terrible itching
eczema. Then I began to use Cuticura
Soap, Ointment, and Pills. I injected a
quantity of Cuticura Ointment with a Cuti-
cure Suppository Syringe. It took a month
of this treatment to get me in a fair-
ly healthy state and then I treated myself
once a day for three months and, after
that, once or twice a week. The treat-
ments I tried took a lot of money, and it
is fortunate that I used Cuticura. J. H.
Henderson, Hopkinton, N. Y., Apr. 25, '97."

Farmers let many things go to
waste that city folks would be glad
to pay money for.

A Cure for Hog Cholera.

Hog Cholera or Swine Plague as it
is sometimes called is a highly con-
tagious disorder.

When a hog shows any symptoms of
this disease, he should be isolated at
once and the pen fumigated in order
to save the other hogs if possible.

Mix one part Sloan's Liniment with
two parts milk in a bottle and give
every sick hog a tablespoonful of this
mixture night and morning for three
days. Sloan's Liniment is a power-
ful antiseptic, kills the disease germs,
soothes all inflammation and acts as
a tonic to the animal.

A. J. McCarthy of Idaville, Ind.,
says:—"My hogs had hog cholera
three days before we got Sloan's
Liniment, which was recommended to
me by a neighbor who was using it
with success. I have used it now for
three days and my hogs are almost
well. One hog died before I got the
Liniment, but I have not lost any
since."

Mr. G. W. Balsbaugh of Peru, Ind.,
writes:—"I had four pigs that were
coughing and were not doing well. I
gave them some of Sloan's Liniment
and they got better at once."

Sloan's book on Horses, Cattle,
Hogs and Poultry sent free. Address
Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass.

The Other Arm.

Father—Well?
Tommy—Why isn't there ever a
nary of the unemployed?—New York
Sun.

ONE KIDNEY GONE.

But Cured After Doctors Said There
Was No Hope.

Sylvanus O. Verrill, Milford, Me.,
says: "Five years ago a bad injury
paralyzed me and
affected my kid-
neys. My back
hurt me terribly,
and the urine was
badly disordered.
Doctors said my
right kidney was
practically dead.
They said I could
never walk again.

I read of Doan's Kidney Pills and be-
gan using them. One box made me
stronger and freer from pain. I kept
on using them, and in three months
was able to get out on crutches, and
the kidneys were acting better. I im-
proved rapidly, discarded the crutches
and to the wonder of my friends was
soon completely cured."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box.
Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

DOUBLE THE PROBLEM.

"I don't know whether to take up
an airship or a submarine," said the
amateur inventor.

"Try the airship," advised a friend.
"All you have to do is to get it up;
it is bound to come down. Now, the
submarine you have to get down and
then get it up again."—Houston
Chronicle.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children
teething, softens the gums, reduces inflamma-
tion, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

NOT LIKE HIS PARENT.

"Do you think Mr. Skinkum's baby
will take after its father?"

"Not at all. The other day they
persuaded it to cough up a nickel it
had swallowed."—Washington Star.

Hicks' Capudine Cures Headache.

Whether from Cold, Heat, Stomach, or
Mental Strain. No Acetamid or dangerous
drugs. It's Liquid. Effects immediately.
10c, 25c, and 50c, at drug stores.

Finish.

Mars was in great consternation. A
huge black bulk was observed to be
falling through space.

"What in the name of Saturn's rings
do you call that?" asked Mars of Ve-
nus. "Is it another moon cast off
by the earth?"

"No," replied Venus, "that is the
battleship Dreadnaught the Seven-
teenth. The last nation collapsed all
the other nations by building a bat-
tleship so big it toppled off the ocean
and tumbled into space."—Philadel-
phia Record.